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A RARE chance is found in the offer to let the Banneker House at Cape May. See advertisement.

IN referring to the colored appointees Louisiana has, we forgot to include our journalistic brother, H. C. C. Astwood, of *The Louisianian*, appointed U. S. Consulate to Trinidad, transferred to San Domingo.

ACCORDING to *The Louisiana Republican*, school facilities for colored children in New Orleans have very perceptibly diminished under the present *regime*. Under republican rule seven thousand attended school. Now less than one-half that number have school privileges.

THE Grand United Order of Odd Fellows at a recent A. M. C., decided to set apart March 1. as a general anniversary. Next Wednesday the fraternity in this district will hold their celebration at Asbury M. E. Church. We doubt not but that the general public will find much that is interesting in the addresses of the occasion.

WE were a little premature in concluding that the unclaimed bounty of colored soldiers was safe from any further attempt upon it by the four leading colored institutions of the South—Fisk, Straight, Hampton and Atlanta. A bill similar to those in the last Congress having been introduced in the House by a member from Tennessee, we trust our contemporaries of the colored press will look after the matter. THE ADVOCATE, now as heretofore, believes this sacred fund should not go for academical education, but for technical and industrial training, and that an institution devoted exclusively to that purpose, or scholarships in technical schools now existing, would do much more for the race than is contemplated under the present bill.

THE Jubilee Singers have come, sung and gone, and who shall gainsay their power in doing for the Negro on a much larger scale, under the new regime, what the Hutchinson family did for the anti-slavery sentiment in days before the war? They have not only sung beautiful academic halls into existence, but stirred the hearts of hundreds of thousands to a more intimate knowledge with the heart of the Negro attuned to song. They have elevated songs which once only excited mirth and ridicule to a plane with those of Bliss and Sankey, and given them an expression and power to reach the human soul far beyond the latter. "Steal away to Jesus" and "Bright Sparkles in the Church Yard" may be equaled, but not excelled. What a noble work! Fit it is that not the ex-slave alone should perform it, and that our most cultivated circles should contribute their mite; that the North and East should join hands with the South and West in such a glorious cause!

THE REASON WHY.

In our opinion, the aim of the free school system is to secure the best means by which to educate, to civilize, to elevate the intellectual, moral and social status of a community; to prepare youths for the various duties which must soon devolve upon them as citizens, men and women, and to secure the best practical results from the grand principles of equality which form the basis of our institutions. A system of instruction which contemplates the crystallization of the most malignant types of prejudice; which tends to distract the social forces of organization; which prescribes the field in which genius shall operate; which denies the right of a certain class to the results of legitimate competition and which justifies discrimination on account of color merely, is one against which the moral sense of a community *should* naturally revolt.

The system of public schools in the District of Columbia, to our minds, is one which should not be assented to by the colored people, for more reasons than one.

There are questions as to the *mental* capacity of the Negro which must be settled. The idea of the mental inferiority of the colored people has not been dislodged from the minds of the whites of this country. They have been forced to admit that, in certain *instances*, in which the colored people have had the privilege of fair competition, the mental development has been prodigious, exceptional, *phenomenal*; still they have not acknowledged that, as a class, their capacity for development is universal. And such failure to acknowledge is not so much the result of stubbornness on their part as that the fact of their capacity has not been made *manifest* by competition. Without losing sight of the fact that our intellectual, social and material prosperity is dependent upon a generous reciprocity between the whites and ourselves, it will be difficult to understand how we can expect to rise to permanent equality. We must insist upon the enforcement of the laws specially enacted in our behalf and which declare that the *color* of an American citizen shall be no bar to the full enjoyment of the benefits of American civilization. To yield to the caprices of a prejudiced class, still rankling over the *possibility* of Negro equality, is to ignore the constitutional provisions which declare our equality of citizenship and place in our hands the weapons with which to defend ourselves against the various forms of proscription which our enemies are attempting to invent and execute. The absence of recognized mental equality renders more precarious our opportunities of *material* improvement; for it is not quite fair to suppose that the various avenues of trade are closed against us *merely* on account of color. The proofs of equality, which competition must necessarily offer, will unbar the gates which have so long been closed against the colored people. Trades unions, the curse which has, more than any other, fettered the energies of the colored people, will with a more generous spirit enroll for membership our skilled artizans and an opening to the other activities will follow. As for the purely *social* recognition to which we are entitled, that must regulate itself; though there is nothing which would have a greater tendency to obliterate the foolish social distinction than the blending of characteristics by association. That the colored people are susceptible to the highest stages of civilization, no colored person doubts. We have witnessed it in our colored schools. But the whites doubt the ability of the colored people to become their equals, because they have never been brought into that relation to them which would enable them to be convinced. Mutual competition, *enforced contact*, if need be, will prove beyond doubt the capacity and equality of the colored people and a new order of things will follow as a necessary consequence.

We believe that the mixed school system is the next thing on the programme and will do our best to secure it. Those opposing mixed schools may find consolation in the fact that the Jubilee Singers were not permitted to stop at our Washington hotels. They may be disposed to point to such types of proscription as evidence the absence of such a condition of things as would insure the best results to the greatest number of colored people. We don't just agree. Our defenders of separate schools get very "much mixed" on the subject. They become terrified at the thought of contact with the "superior race," grow eloquent over the marvellous progress of the colored people, insist that competition with the whites is dangerous, propound and endorse the doctrines of the universality of equality, and express the warmest appreciation for those *great* and *good* white champions who insist that the colored people *ought no longer* to be made the objects of proscription and hatred. This they do all in one breath! How it is that they can harmonize these counter feelings, it is very difficult to determine, but they do it and still claim that the time is not at hand when the colored people should ask for mixed schools.

We are of the opinion that now is the time for mixed schools; now the time to begin the solution of the question as to Negro equality; now the time to give a *quietus* to the charge that we are a passive "inferior people," having no rights which the whites are bound to respect." We congratulate the delegation, headed by "the old man eloquent," upon the manly stand they have taken for the rights of the colored people. That our friends in Congress may "riddle" the District bill until every vestige of proscription and injustice is swept away, is our earnest desire. Such we desire as American citizens, republicans who have kept in continuous power the party of equality. A failure to secure the proper remedy from Congress will, we hope, only aggravate a determination to carry the matter to the courts if for nothing more than to test the disposition of the courts to follow the law *even* when the petitioners are colored.

FRED. DOUGLASS.

We would invite attention to the advertisement of the Park Publishing Co., of Hartford, Conn., who have recently issued the Autobiography of Frederick Douglass. Our readers are all more or less acquainted with the history of this man and should make themselves familiar with his book. *The Cleveland* (Ohio) says:

"The book will gain instant recognition as one of the healthiest and most important works ever contributed to American literature. It will take its place as a volume indispensable in the complete records of our national history. The life struggle it portrays will be erected as a standard of emulation to the youth and manhood of America, who, without such examples, might well doubt the possibility of climbing so high from a condition so low. And scarcely less important to the work and the lesson it has to teach, it possesses advantages quite unparalleled for holding interest, and stamping upon all classes of minds inherent principles of freedom and manhood. The narrative of Douglass' days of slavery and escape from bondage is hardly less interesting than "Uncle Tom's Cabin," while the truths lose nothing in comparison with the ideality of that work, and it circles its subject through a wider range of accomplishment to a rank sufficiently exalted to win all admiration. It is needless to speak of the literary style of the book; the accomplishments of the writer are known to all who read. Americans will be proud of this donation to their literature, and thankful to Mr. Douglass that he has made it himself."

DR. KING'S BLUNDER.

In another column will be found an interesting statement, setting forth the uncivil and, we may say, brutal treatment of a female student in Wayland Seminary, by Dr. G. M. P. King, the principal of that institution. There is no doubt as to the correctness of the statement, for we know whereof we speak. The *discipline* our learned friend (?) resorted to in the case of Miss Williams, is that which savors a little too strongly of the old spirit of brutality which characterized the discipline popular among slave drivers and overseers. Heretofore, while we have looked upon the Doctor with no *special* interest, we at least supposed that he had learned that slavery was abolished and that the colored students under his charge were not placed there for *violent treatment* such as that of which he has been guilty. The lady who has suffered injury and humiliation at the hands of the irate disciplinarian, has done all that a lady could do in the matter; but those who of us have any regard for the civilities which belong to *all* ladies, can do much to prevent these practices and call the offender to account. That Dr. King should have used personal violence to coerce a lady, is evidence that he does not appreciate the true relation which exists between himself and his pupils. We are quite certain that if a daughter of Dr. King—than whom Miss Williams is no less, considered from any standpoint—had been treated according to *his* theory of discipline, not only himself, but the whole *white* community would have been "up in arms" about it. We do not ask our white professors to show us any *extra* civilities; but we do insist that a colored lady shall be accorded all the consideration which belongs to ladies generally, and that all forms of brutality such as practiced by Dr. King be at once stopped.

OUR MILITARY.

Editor ADVOCATE:

I notice in your issue of the 11th inst. a paragraph concerning a competitive drill to be held in New York, about March or April next, to which all of the colored companies of the country have been invited. Inquiries made of our companies, however, prove them to be in ignorance of the matter.

I would like to make a respectful suggestion to the managers of the enterprise, but not knowing them, beg to do so through the medium of your paper, which will doubtless reach their eyes. It is this:

In the latter part of May the Capital City Guard will visit New York City by present engagement. I learn from Gen. Robert Smalls that his company are proposing to visit Washington in May, and it occurs to me that if this drill were held in May both of these companies, and doubtless also our Washington Cadets, would attend, thus adding three excellent companies to the affair, neither of whom could possibly attend at the earlier dates named. If their arrangements have not gone too far to admit of change, I would suggest that they appoint the drill for Monday, May 29, 1882. The companies from all sections could reach New York on Sunday, say, and have Sunday night to recover from the fatigue of travel, drill on Monday and all remain over to participate in the services of Decoration Day (Tuesday, May 30th).

If the suggestion commends itself to the gentlemen having the matter in charge, and they so arrange it with due notice to all, I am quite confident that at least two companies from Washington will cross bayonets for the honor of the old District. HONORARY MEMBER.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.

To Whom It May Concern.

Parties residing here, desiring to see the undersigned on any business will please call at his office 609 Louisiana ave. between 4 and 5 p. m., or at his residence, 1511 P street, n. w., in the evening and *not*, unless specially authorized to do so, call where he is employed by the General Goverment.

J. W. Cromwell,

FAMILIAR TALKS ON SCIENCE.

BY REV. G. FREDERICK WRIGHT.

NO. XXXIX.

The Glacial Period, Continued.

The cause of the glacial period is not very definitely known. We only know that increased cold and increased moisture in the northern hemisphere must have combined to produce the general glaciation described. Cold alone is not sufficient to produce a glacier; but an increased fall of snow might produce one; for that would both make more ice to be melted, and would tend to lower the temperature of the region covered by it.

Snow stores the cold and keeps it in a definite place. If the air becomes chilled, circulation at once sets in, and the cold air is at once transferred to warmer regions. But if there is moisture in the air, so that snow forms, the cold becomes locked up, as it were, and falls to the earth.

Thus it will appear that a change in the direction of the moist winds blowing from the equator toward the poles, might produce a glacial epoch. If snow falls upon the ocean it cools the water, but through the currents, everywhere visible in the sea, the temperature of the water in the different parts soon becomes equalized. If, however, the snow falls upon the land, it must be melted by the direct action of the sun and wind upon the spot where it is. If the heat furnished by these agencies is not sufficient to do it year by year, there will soon be such an accumulation of snow and ice that it will begin to move off in the direction of least resistance, which in mountains is down hill, and in the high latitudes is toward the equator.

The earth is now 3,000,000 miles nearer the sun at some times of the year than at others; and many persons suppose that this tends to make the southern hemisphere colder than the northern, and so would produce a glacial period in that portion of the earth, if there were not so much water around the South Pole.

But about 10,500 years ago it was the northern hemisphere that was favorably situated to have this annual difference of distances from the sun produce its cooling effect upon it; and in about 10,500 years there will be a return of these astronomical conditions. So that, according to this theory, a glacial period ought to occur once in about 21,000 years. It is probable, however, that these astronomical conditions are not sufficient of themselves to produce a glaciation of either hemisphere, but that there must concur with them certain changes in the elevations and distribution of the lands in that hemisphere, and so in the direction of the oceanic currents and of the prevailing winds.

The rate at which glaciers move depends upon the depth of the ice, the steepness of the incline and the warmth of the weather. "In the Alps where the depth of the ice is but two or three hundred feet, the mean daily motion is one to three feet; while in Greenland, where the thickness is two or three thousand feet, the daily motion, in spite of the much lower temperature, is in some cases sixty feet" (Le Conte). A motion even faster than this is possible for the southern portion of the continental ice-sheet during the great glacial period.

An interesting indication, however, of the slowness of the southern motion of the ice of the glacial period, is afforded by the evidence that the forests of that time moved on towards the south ahead of the ice. A single tree cannot emigrate, but a forest can. If it becomes too cold for a particular kind of tree upon the northern boundary of its natural province, all that the forest has to do is to draw in the line of its extension northward, and extend its boundary further south; and this is just what the forests did upon the approach of the ice during the glacial period. The ancestors of the trees and plants now found growing in Virginia and California and Japan, lived in peace and harmony together, before the glacial period, in Greenland, and the other lands near the North Pole. This we know from the fossil leaves and other parts of trees found in the rocks of that region. It must at that time have been as warm in the vicinity of the North Pole as it is now in Virginia and North Carolina.

The botanist can give the names of a large number of trees and plants which fled from the northern regions before the advancing ice of the glacial period, till they occupied corresponding latitude upon opposite sides of the great oceans; and since the close of the glacial period it has not been sufficiently warm for them to retrace their steps and re-occupy their old haunts. The gigantic trees of California, some of which are twenty feet in diameter, are among the number whose ancestors thus emigrated. These trees are cousins to the bald cypress of the Southern States and Mexico, and to a tree resembling them in China. These scattered members of the family remain in their isolation to testify to the work of the glacial age. Another similar evidence of the southward movement of plants with the advancing ice-sheet, is derived from certain Alpine plants found upon the White Mountains in New Hampshire. It certainly is strange that flowers whose natural homes is now in the arctic regions should be found upon isolated mountain peaks thousands of miles south of their home. But such is the case. They probably accompanied the ice in its most southern extension, and when it withdrew, took to the high mountains on the way back, and ascended them till an elevation with arctic conditions was reached.

Altogether, the study of the marks of the glacial period, with its attendant circumstances, is one of the most impressive and interesting occupations within the reach of the human mind. The majesty of the forces in operation is second only to those visible in the fields of astronomy.

TROY, N. Y., AND ITS COLORED PEOPLE OF TALENT.

(COMMUNICATED.)

A gentleman who has spent some months in Troy, N. Y., during the past winter, brings very charming news from that section. Troy, with a population of more than 56,000 inhabitants, claims a colored population of about 500, with the following professional talent commencing with the name of the late Dr. Bosemon, who was Postmaster of Charleston, S. C., for several years and up to the time of his death. The Doctor went to South Carolina during the time it was a colored paradise and was an eminent physician in that city until he witnessed the change of paradise into purgatory, when he was appointed Postmaster, which office he held until his death. But the most noted among the younger professional talent is Mr. Garnett Douglass Baltimore, a name probably familiar to many of your readers, who graduated from the Troy institution as civil engineer. His masterly and superior display of talent soon secured his appointment as first assistant master engineer by the Albany Bridge Company, which was then engaged in constructing a bridge across the Hudson at Albany, which he has since filled with satisfaction.

Another star which opportunity and perseverance causes to rise slowly is Mr. Samuel W. Gibson, the talented young colored man who has been within the last few days admitted to practice at the bar in that city. According to the Troy *Times* he is the first known colored lawyer in that part of the state. It is also noted that the position held by Mr. James Davis as the trusted cashier of one of the leading banking houses in that city, and which he has held for a number of years, is a position which is seldom held by a colored man in the ice lands of America. And we are especially glad to hear that the few young ladies there are giving special attention to their musical tastes.

We think, taking all in consideration, that Troy goes far ahead of the average eastern city.

A dry, rasping cough irritates and endangers the lungs and greatly debilitates and annoys the patient. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant removes constriction of the bronchial tubes, promotes easy expectoration, heals all inflamed parts and brings about a speedy cure of the most stubborn cough or cold.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound doubtless ranks first as a curative agent in all diseases of the procreative system, degeneration of the kidneys, irritation of the bladder, urinary calculi, &c., &c. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 232 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

WANTED!

Canvassers to solicit subscriptions in South Washington for the ADVOCATE. To such a liberal percentage will be paid. Inquire at the office any afternoon between the hours of four and five

The Sufferings of Jews in Russia.

It is time that protests were uttered in all civilized countries against the persecution of the Jews in Russia, and we are glad to see that a meeting for that purpose has been called for to-morrow evening in this city. The crimes recently perpetrated against Israelites in Russia are only comparable with the atrocities of the middle ages, and are as much more brutal than the outbreaks against the same race in Germany, as the former country is lower than the latter in the scale of civilization.

We understand that this meeting is the direct outcome of the powerful indictment against the Russian Government for failure to protect its Jewish subjects recently produced by Dr. Hermann Adler. Meagre reports of the riots and massacres occurring in southern and western Russia have from time to time reached the newspapers of western Europe and the United States, but, presented in this disjected and imperfect way, they had failed to adequately impress the public mind. But when these scattered accounts were collected by Dr. Adler and vouched for as corroborated by private letters, the picture offered was appalling, and has naturally caused an outburst of public indignation. We believe that when the facts are laid before our Israelite fellow-citizens, they will join their coreligionists in England in a vigorous effort to put such pressure on the Russian Government as will lead it to give its Hebrew subjects proper guarantees against a renewal of such persecution.

By citing in detail places, dates and figures, Dr. Adler seeks to give us an adequate idea of the barbarities which during the last year have been inflicted in a number of Russian towns by infuriated mobs upon unoffending Israelite inhabitants. We learn, for instance, that at Smiela no less than twelve men were killed and twenty-two wounded. In Kieff twenty-two married women and three maidens were dishonored by gangs of ruffians; ten of the women died from the effects of outrage, and four men were killed. In Elizabethrad whole streets of houses in the Jewish quarter were literally razed to the ground, all the houses being sacked and all the shops plundered. These scenes were repeated, we are told, throughout a great part of those towns of southern Russia in which Hebrews are permitted to reside. In every instance the sole cause of offence given by the victims of rapine and murder was that of being Jews.

Dr Adler, goes on to show that these infamous atrocities cannot be regarded as only local outbreaks. The Hebrews living in western Russia have also, it appears, suffered greviously from the wholesale burning of their houses and property. It is only a few weeks since a formidable outbreak of race hatred took place in Warsaw. In Minsk nearly 8000 Jews have lost their all. In Koretz thirty Israelites perished in the flames, and 800 families were rendered homeless. In a single Austrian town—Brody—not far from the Russian frontier, not less than 10,000 Jewish refugees have sought shelter during the present winter Strenuous efforts were made by their Austrian coreligionists to succor them and assist some of them to emigrate. About 500 of these Brody refugees lately arrived in Liverpool on their way to the United States, and it was found on investigation that not one of them had pursued the calling of a money lender. The majority of them were blacksmiths, bricklayers, masons, joiners, plumbers, house painters, tinkers, locksmiths, saddlers, shoemakers, tailors and agricultural laborers. Some 30 per cent. were traders and merchants, who had been robbed of everything. These facts dispose of the charge that the Jewish residents in Russia have rendered themselves odious to their fellow-subjects by oppressive usury. Other striking data on the same head are furnished by Dr. Adler. Near Gulaipal there is an agricultural colony composed exclusively of Jews, and comprising some 500 families; they certainly could not be taxed with living by usurious extortion, yet they suffered with the rest of their coreligionists in the neighborhood. How, again, if the talk about Hebrew aversion to mechanical callings is well founded, can we account for the flourishing condition of the Israelite trade school at Kischinew, the chief town of Bessarabia, where Jewish lads are trained to be carpenters, blacksmiths, machinists and cabinet-makers? Still another test may be applied to the assertions of some Russian newspapers that the Jews ply trades injurious to the community. Let us compare the state of things in those provinces of central Russia where Jews are not allowed to settle with the condition of those districts where they are numerous. Dr. Adler points out that among the peasants in the province of Saratow, where out of nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants only 64 are Jews, there is no less dram-drinking and poverty than in the provinces of Grodno and Mohilew, where the Jews form respectively 13 and 15 per cent. of the whole population.

There are more than three million Jews in Russia, and it is hard to reconcile the pitiable condition of such a large fraction of the race with the powerful political influence which their coreligionists are alleged to exercise in Europe. Undoubtedly the Israelites settled in France, and England and the United States, when they are once made aware of the frightful persecution to which their brethern are now exposed in Russia, will do all they can to procure from the Czar's Government an abrogation of those restrictions and disabilities which make of a Hebrew a pariah, and are really chargeable with the social contempt and hatred of which he is a victim. This is far from being, however, a duty which our Jewish fellow citizens should be left to discharge alone, and we rejoice that prominent men of all parties are joining in the movement. A wholesome respect is entertained in Russia for American as well as English public opinion, and it behooves all Americans, irrespective of race or religion, to make their voices heard in scathing and stern rebuke of outrages which disgrace the civilization of our century.—*N. Y. Sun.*

What a Physician Says About Diphtheria.

The following appeared in the New York *Ledger* of December 24th, 1880:

Sir: The correspondent who sends you the recipe for diphtheria places too much confidence in the statement of a physician "who says that of one thousand cases in which it has been used not a single patient has been lost." This statement is sufficient to justify the suspicion that not one of the thousand cases was diphtheria. Your advice "to consult a physician" will prevent many of your readers making a fatal mistake of treating a serious disease with trifling remedies.

It would be well for your readers to have some personal knowledge of the characters of the physicians they consult. There are all sorts of men and women in the medical profession, and the possession of a diploma from a medical college, or a license from a State to practice medicine is not conclusive evidence of moral fitness or professional capacity. Some physicians are so careless that contagion follows as sure as effect follows cause; and there have been cases where the circumstances lead to the suspicion that contagion was *intensionally* propagated.

In the absence of a physician the best course to follow in a case supposed to be diphtheria is to isolate the patient in as well ventilated and comfortable a room as circumstances admit. Make a solution by dissolving sixty grains of nitrate of silver in four fluid ounces of water. This is to be used as a gargle; its object is to destroy the membrane. Make a solution by dissolving one teaspoonful of strong carbolic acid in one pint of water; to be used as a gargle; its object is to destroy the contagion. These gargles are to be used alternately every hour or two hours, according to the effect produced.

Swabbing the throat should not be attempted by one who is not familiar with the operation and its dangers, for if it be not done with tact and skill, it will convert a curable case into a fatal one, by causing the patient to draw portions of the diseased membrane into the larynx As we have no specific for diphtheria the internal remedies must be prescribed, and the general management must be conducted by a physician who has knowledge and experience sufficient to modify the treatment according to the necessities of the case.

All towels, handkercl iefs and clothing of the patient must be carefully disinfected, and those articles of small value destroyed by fire. Very respectfully yours, MEDICUS.

[The writer of the above communication is well known to us as a physician who is thoroughly informed with regard to the latest developments of medical science. Any one who reads the letter cannot help feeling that "Medicus" knows what he is writing about.—*Ed. Ledger.*]

A depositor dropped in at the office of the cashier one morning to get a note discounted. The official was absent, but on his chair reclined a plump, rosy-faced individual who was fast asleep. Turning to one of the clerks, and then glancing at the recumbent figure, the visitor observed: "Appears to be on pretty friendly terms with Morpheus?" "It's his habit," responded the gentlemanly clerk; "he always goes to sleep when he comes here." "Has business, I suppose, with the cashier?" "O yes! He's one of the Government bank-examiners."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

During a dearth of news in a Western newspaper office, the office cat was jammed in the job press, and the editor immediately set up the following head lines: "Dreadful Accident!" "Nine Lives Lost!"

"The Sun Do Move."

An Interesting Interview with a Remarkable Colored Preacher.

The Rev. John Jasper is the pastor of the Sixth Mt. Zion Baptist Church and one of the leading celebrities of Richmond, Va. His is the largest and wealthiest colored congregation, and, as he is an original and strictly moral man, his fame has gone abroad. Throughout the South he is regarded as the most eminent of colored divines. He is sixty-nine years old, and has been a preacher during the last forty-one years, having adopted the clerical profession when a slave. His sermons have been published and widely quoted in the newpapers. He is particularly known as the author of the theory which he has summed up in the formula: "The sun do move!" That is to say, the earth is fixed and the orb of light turns around it. Having been disappointed in my desire to hear the reverend gentleman preach his sermon on the sun, I called at his residence to get from his own lips a statement of his theory, or at least some points in relation thereto. I found him seated, reading the Bible and smoking a pipe, in a cozy little room in his two-story frame dwelling on St. James street, and he readily consented to lay aside his silver spectacles and converse on his favorite topic. The doctor is a tall, powerfully built man, jet black, and, though his hair is slightly tinged with gray, still strong and well preserved. His dress was not of the usual clerical cut; but that, of course, is a small matter to a man who is ready to be a martyr in defense of his faith.

Having been furnished with a printed summary of the sermon on the sun, I propounded my first question: "What, doctor, is the cardinal point of your doctrine?"

"The Bible, and the Bible strictly; I goes by that intirely. I bases my teaching on nothing but what I or any man can find in the Scriptures; for all what I say, I gives the pints as lad down there, chapters and verses. I am no grammarian, having had no learning like other preachers who have been to the colleges and seminaries, and I uses no big words, but I know what I say always, and intend to stick to the Bible as long as there is life in my body. Many turn up their nose at my preaching, but they're just opposing me because they can't draw the congregation that I can. They have done drapped now, since they see all the world is on my side, white and black; but the opposition is still in them, only they're feared to let it come out. I have been preaching this sermon on the rotation of the sun for some seven years, though I always saw it was the truth; I began to preach it at first as a caution to the people to mend their ways, by way of showing how it was in the power of the Lord to punish them for their sins. Some preachers got in my pulpit by accident, or when I was absent, and denounced my course; when I returned I came out squarely with the whole truth as I now give it. On that Sunday I preached in the morning on the sun's rotation, and in the evening another sermon on the whale swallowed by Jonah—no, I should have said Jonah swallowed by the whale. The audience intirely agreed with me both times, and from that day to this the idea has been spreading. The editors took it up, commenced to write about it in their papers, and other preachers preached against me. I kept right on, and intend to speak out the truth for the people's souls if I be killed for it two minutes after I say it; everybody can be sure of that. I ain't afraid to speak what I think, and what I hold is all in the Bible. Nobody can go against that or they'll get the worst of it."

"Have you been successful lecturing?"

"Yes; I went to Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, with a young man as my treasurer and agent. I preached everywhere, and seven sermons in New Jersey. I did not go to New York, because the young man got tired, and we had to return to Richmond. I was successful, and the people that heard me said they could not see how a man with a head on his shoulders could speak so wise and have so much to say. One white man in Washington tried to catch me, but he didn't. He got up in the congregation and said: 'Mr. speaker, I would like to ask you a question.' 'Ask it on,' said I. 'You say the sun rises and the sun sets; now where does it go?' I immediately referred him to the 1st chapter, 5th verse of Ecclesiastes, where it says that the sun ariseth, and the sun goeth down and hasteth to the place where he arose. Then all the audience applauded me and clapped their hands. In Philadelphia they got to fighting about me, and things was warm. One colored man came up to me to rebuke me. He said: 'You old fool Southern nigger, what you come up here for among the most distinguishedest and learningest men in the world? Go back South with your old foolish idea, where you belong, or you'll be sent back there nailed up in a pine box.' I thought that was rude to rebuke a man before he was heard, so I got up and preached my sermon, and so convinced them all that the rebukers retracted, the congregation wept, and they all hugged and kissed me—all of them, if I had let them."

"I suppose, doctor, you are aware that science is alleged to be in conflict with your theory of the solar system?"

"Yes, I knows it, but they can't prove they're right. Notice what I say. In Revelation, chapter seven, verse 1, it is laid down. 'And after these things I saw four angels standing on the four corners of the earth holding the four winds of the 'earth, that the wind should not blow on the earth, nor on the sea, nor or any tree.' So, you see, we are living on a four-cornered earth, which is fixed and steady in the sky. Now, as to the rotation of the sun around the earth (which is square and cannot roll), I have already told you the pints as laid down in Ecclesiastes. Joshua made the sun to stand still, it is true, for a short time; but afterward it commenced to move around its usual course, and has been moving on ever since. We have strict Bible authority to believe these facts I argues for. There is other pints about the subject referred to in the wars of Joshua with the Amorites, may be stronger than the ones printed in the sermon; but I just quotes them when I gets up in the pulpit. As to science it is all wrong where it's against the Bible. A friend of mine sent me down from Philadelphia the works of nine philosophers, and I looked over them and nearly read one through; but I got tired, and didn't finish it. No two of them agree. One philospher says the sun is distant from the earth 60,000,000 miles, another 70,000,000, another 80,000,000, another 90,000,000 (leaving out fractions), and one goes so far as to put the figures at 104,000,000. They know nothing about it; no one can, except he gets it from the Bible. There is puzzles in the Bible for me, because I has to spell out all the big words, and some parts I would not read in the pulpit, because I don't want to be laughed at by the congregation. I am no grammarian, and got no learning except what I gave myself; but I can spell out all the texts here at home by myself, though I have to feel my way through the Bible in these parts just like a blind man do his way in the streets."

"What salary do you get?"

"Seven hundred and fifty dollars a year. The committee have been trying for many years to raise it, but I won't let 'em. I preaches for the people's souls; I'm not groveling after money, and I don't care for any more. This is a free State now, and I own considerable property. I've just given an order to sell all my houses and lots except this I live in, so that my first wife (divorced) can't get any of my savings; and if I see cause I'll sell this one, in which I live with my son's family, I had a great deal of trouble with that woman. She went and married another man and had twins by him, and ever since she has been trying to shorten my days in order to get possession of my property, by influencing my children. She's threatened my life three times, and she done tried to kill me once by putting poison in my cup. I drank it, but the doctors saved me. She is still after me. I'm not afraid of her, though, in the streets or anywhere else; and I'm going to do my way and speak the truth if I'm killed for it the very next minute. I'm sot in it."

The Source of the Mississippi.

The new-found source of the Mississippi is a sparkling little gem of a lake, situated above and beyond Lake Itaska. It nestles among the pines of an unfrequented and wild region of Minnesota; many miles from the nearest white settlement, and just on the dividing ridge which forms the water-shed of North America. Within a few miles of it can be found lakes and streams whose waters are tributary to the Red river of the North and the Yellowstone, thus reaching the sea thousands of miles from the mouth of the mighty Mississippi which flows in a trickling brook from Lake Glazier. This lake, discovered to be the source of the greatest river in the world by Capt. Williard Glazier, on July 22d, 1881, is about a mile and a half in greatest diameter, and would be nearly round in shape but for a single promonotory, whose rocky shores give it in outline the shape of a heart. The waters of the lake are exceedingly clear and pure, coming from springs, some being at the bottom, but the three most prominent rise a few miles back in low, wet land, and flow into the lake in little rills. On the very point of the promonotory is a spring whose waters are as cold as ice, and at which Capt. Glaziers' weary party slaked their thirst while exploring the shores of the new lake. So lonely is the region around the lake that for fourteen days not even a red skin was seen, and, wearied by the hardships of this rough country, yet with a feeling of having added something to geographical knowledge, Capt. Glazier and his party were glad indeed, to come into contact again with their fellow-creatures.

LOST.

Only so much the less—
One heart has fallen away—
It took no light from the sun,
No splendor out of the day.
The sunshine seems the same,
And the opal tints on the sea,
And the gold n-rod's yellow flame,
Yet something has gone from me.

One heart, one heart the less!
When I name the name of my friends—
One love that was born to bless,
In a mirage of falsehood ends.
The sunshine seems the same,
And the opal tints on the sea,
And the golden-rod's yellow flame,
Bet something has gone rom me.

—MARY CLEMMER.

The Lost Jewel.

A Detective's Experience.

I have never seen so perfect a specimen of feminine beauty as that of Delia Howard. She was just on the verge of young womanhood when I knew her first. *Petite* in form, yet with a physical development so singularly lovely that even in a fashionable theatre, crowded with the beauty and refinement of the city, she would have been singled out as an object of peculiar admiration. Her blonde features and golden hair were made brilliant and noticeable by her black eyes that were fathomless in their intense light. Large and lustrous they were, full of a beauty that facinated while it maddened you. She was an orphan niece of Mr. Howard, whom he had reared as his child. "Until recently," said Mr. F—, "she had repaid all his kindness with affection, and even up to the event which drove her out into the world alone she had shown to him a love which owed none of its fervor and sincerity to pretention.

His own daughter was of a different style of beauty and with a haughty and imperious manner which repelled friendship and esteem. But that she had, hid under all the calm pride, a heart quick to feel and passionate to resent real or supposed injury, her jealousy of her cousin disclosed. The admiration which the orphan everywhere excited maddened her and I do not doubt she had sworn in her fierce and bitter wrath to crush or kill her.

You must not understand that I knew this until long afterward. When Mr. I— and myself were called on to investigate the robbery which involved the loss of a diamond by a guest in the house, none suspected its existence. But after a patient research we became satisfied that the robbery had been committed by some one in the house, and so stated to Mr. Howard. I noticed for one moment a wild light, a cruel gleam of intelligence, burn in the eyes of his daughter. What it meant then I did not know, but I was even then sure it had an evil significance.

"You do not mean to tell me that one of my own family has done this deed," demanded Mr. Howard.

"That can be ascertained, sir; but that some one in the house did it is evident," I rejoined.

Of course he demanded the strictest investigation; and while the search was being prosecuted his daughter exhibited evident excitement. But the missing jewel was at last found in Delia Howard's work box. I knew the expression of guilt too well to confound it with the look of unaffected surprise which changed to amazement when her cousin said:

"I saw her put it there!"

Astonishment, which for a moment held soul and sense spell-bound, passed away in a moment. The indignant blood flushed face and brow, and the great black eyes flashed out a fierce, bitter scorn.

"I am innocent!"

The young head was thrown back, the form drawn up with a dignity almost regal as she looked upon her cousin.

"How dare you asperse me so?"

"It is true!"

"It is not. Oh, uncle, believe me, I am innocent. I could not do such a deed!" And she knelt at the feet of the stern old man who felt only the disgrace.

I could have sworn to her innocence, as she knelt there in her passionate grief. Mr. Howard was the only one who doubted it. He motioned us to leave the room. What passed between them I do not know, but she quitted the house that day. Refusing all offers of assistance, she went out alone. She was heard of no more.

Two years afterward I was in New York. The city was wild over a new actress that had just appeared. I went to see her. The play was "Fasio." The vast audience was spell-bound from the rise to the fall of the curtain. I had never seen such acting before—I never expected to again. From the first the face of the artist haunted me. I had surely seen it before; it lingered in my memory like a regret. As the curtain was descending on the third act she raised her eyes to my box, and I saw her turn pale and shudder. In a few moments a young messenger entered and handed me a card. It bore the address of the young tragedienne and appointed an interview. She met me calmly, and seemed to await for a recognition. I could not tell where I had seen her. She went to an escritoire and took from it a copy of the *Picayune*. "Read that;" and she pointed to a paragraph detailing the circumstances of the missing diamond but asserting a belief in her innocence.

I knew her then for the young girl whose sad fate had always been a regret to me.

"That paragraph," she said, "has been my only consolation in my trouble. It seemed to say that there was yet a memory somewhere that linked my name with virtue; the consciousness of that has dwelt in my heart like a sweet memorial of a time when a single thought lingered like a ray of light in the darkness of my life. I saw you to-night and the old scene of horror rose before me dizzily. I could not refrain from sending you that card. I wanted to hear from my old home and know if my innocence was confessed."

"You have not heard from New Orleans then since you left?" I asked.

"No!"

"And know nothing of what has occurred?"

"Not a syllable!"

"Your cousin is dead, but not even in death did she confess the great injury she had done you."

"Poor girl."

"Don't you know it was she who did it?"

"Yes."

"And you do not hate her memory?"

"No! she needs the love of her enemy. Unconsciously I stood in her way, and in her fierce resentment she could not forgive me. It is bitter to think of it, for the wrong was cruel; but I do not hate her. I am alone in the world, divorced from my kindred and friends—wedded to my art. You alone know me for who I am. I shall try to forget that I was ever other than I now appear."

And so I left her. Many a time I have heard of her since—the world has grown familiar with her name; but there are few who imagine that the famous queen of the drama was once a belle in New Orleans. Yet it is so, and living, she may read these lines.

Cold-Catching.

It is noteworthy as a curious yet easily explicable fact that few persons take cold who are not either self consciously careful, or fearful, of the consequences of exposure.

If the attention be wholly diverted from the existence of danger by some supreme concentration of thought, as, for example, when escaping from a house on fire or plunging into cold water to save life, the effect of "chill" are seldom experienced. This alone should serve to suggest that the influence exerted by cold falls on the nervous system.

The immediate efforts of a displacement of blood from the surface and its determination to the internal organs are not as was once supposed sufficient to produce the sort of congestion that issues in inflammation. If it were so an inflammatory condition would be the common characteristic of our bodily state. When the vascular system is healthy, and that part of the nervous apparatus by which the calibre of the vessels is controlled performed its proper functions normally, any disturbance of equilibrium in the circulatory system which may have been produced by external cold will be quickly adjusted.

It is, therefore, on the state of the nervous system that everything depends, and it is, as we have said, on the nervous system the stress of a "chill" falls. Consciousness is *one* element in the production of a cold, and when that is wanting the phenomenon is not very likely to ensue. It is in this way that persons who do not cultivate the fear of cold-catching, are not as a rule subject to this infliction. This is one reason why the habit of wrapping up tends to create a morbid susceptibility. The mind by its fear-begetting precaution keeps the nervous system on the alert for impressions of colds, and the centre are, so to say, panic-sticken when even a slight sensation occurs.

Cold applied to the surface, even in the form of a gentle current of air somewhat lower in temperature than the skin, will produce the "feeling" of "chill." Conversely a thought will often give rise to the "feeling" of cold applied to the surface—for exemple, of "cold water running down the back." Many of the sensations of cold or heat which are experienced by the hypersensitive have no eternal cause. They are purely ideal in their mode of origination, and ideal in fact.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* gives us the song of the youthful apple-peddler at the country railway stations in Pennsylvania: "Apple! Sapple! Sappals? Sapples! Two for five. Napple, Mister? Mister, Rapple! Wan tanaple, Mister? Six for 5 cents! Fre sheat nappuls! Ni seatin napples, seven foranickel! Napple, Mister? Mister, wantanapple? Waut smanpuls, Mister? Nine furannickel? Here's yourappuls! Ten furanickel!"

Jumping over a fence in the middle of the night and meeting a bull-dog that is a total stranger to you is one of those exciting little incidents of life which go far to break the monotony and rob existance of tiresome sameness.

Gems.

Overcome injuries by forgiveness.

Honor is like the eye, which cannot suffer the least impurity without damage; it is a precious stone, the price of which is lessened by the least flaw.

The Christmas time stands in my dictionary for an exalted kind of sentimental dynamics, whose special mission is to move our hearts to gentle and generous impulses.

Christmas has come around and the unkind feelings that have struggled against better dispositions during the year, have melted away before its genial influence like half-formed ice beneath the morning sun.

Christmas is very near, and while I write my soul exults at what I know the Merry Day shall bring to countless fellow creatures; both best and dearest, to the children of all Christendom.

Between us and everything bright and beautiful and prosperous there is a river of difficulty that we must cross, "O!" said the Israelites to Joshua, "grapes?" "Well," said Joshua "why don't you cross over and get them?" The grapes are *always on the other side.* You have got to cross over to get them. That which costs nothing is worth nothing. God puts everything valuable a little out of our reach, that we may struggle for it.

The simple fact is that the man who when asked to contribute to a charitable or church object, pleads poverty and in addition says, "If I were as well off as Blank, now, I would do it with delight," would not give though he had Blank's wealth ten times over. On the other hand, the man who says heerily, "it's but little I can do, but that I will do with all my heart, only wishing it were more," is a philanthropist, and would be a great one should he ever find himself face to face with great opportunity.

Religious.

The Church Temporal—Personal.

Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, has just celebrated the twentieth anniversary of his elevation to the episcopacy.

One of the Bishop of Manchester's clergymen, Canon Parker, of Burnley, has heeded his admonition and reduced the ritualistic services of his church to correspond with those of the Cathedral church.

Mr. Kimball, the church "debt-raiser," has assisted in freeing 175 churches from burdensome incumbrances. The largest amount he encountered was on the Memorial Presbyterian church, New York (the Rev. Dr. Robinson's) $110,000. The effort was a prodigious one, but one Sunday morning the canceled mortgage was laid on the pulpit Bible aud held up in the presence of all the people.

Mr. Joseph S. Smithson has recently come from Dublin. When at home his secular duties are so arranged and his time is so divided that much of his energies are employed in the prosecution of Christian work. Mr. Smithson is a forcible speaker, intensely practical, and well calculated to rivet the attention and carry conviction to the minds of his auditors.

Another missionary pioneer has fallen a prey to the deadly climate of central Africa. Intelligence has just reached this country of the death of Mr. Adam McCall, the leader of the Livingstone inland mission. About two years ago Mr. McCall left England with several fellow laborers to establish mission stations on the river Congo.

The Greek church claims 8000 converts in Japan.

The Roman correspondent of the Geneva *Journal* says: "It is asserted that two other members of the chapter of St. Peter's are about to follow the example of Mgr. Campello and embrace Protestanism. I withhold names for the present."

The colored people of Topeka, Kas., maintain fifteen distinct church organizations, embracing six various denominations—two Methodist Episcopal, two African Methodist Episcopal, one Congregational, one Cumberland Presbyterian, four Primitive, and five Missionary Baptist.

The Presbyterian general assembly of Australia, recently in session, recommended the revised New Testament to the careful consideration of ministers and members. A memorial was brought forward asking that a missionary in China be supported in connection with the Presbyterian church in England.

The *Interior*, prognosticating that the prohibitory constitutional amendment will be carried in Iowa by a large majority, discusses the possible effect upon those who are engaged in the brewing business, and advises them to turn their breweries into glucose factories. It calls glucose a "wholesome article of food employed almost exclusively in the adulteration of sugar."

A letter appears in the *National Church* from "A Wesleyan Minister's Son" in which he says that we can scarcely be aware of the extent to which migration from the Wesleyan body to the church is going on. That journal says: "There seems to be a general movement among the young Wesleyans toward 'the Church of their fathers.' Our correspondent asserts that there are scores and hundreds like-minded with himself, and that several of his old schoolfellows have followed his example and are now earnest members of the established church."

The total number of Unitarian churches in the United States, including four or five in the British Provinces, is 344, of which number 252 are with pastors or stated pulpit supply. Three churches sustain colleague pastors, two have female pastors, and one has had its pulpit supplied for a number of years by a layman. New churches were organized during 1881 at Brockton, Mass.; Manistee, Mich.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Mount Pleasant, Mich., and Philadelphia, Pa. The list of clergymen includes 408 names. Of this number of clergymen 179 are without pastorates. During the year twenty-five pastors were settled.

During 1881 the missionaries of the American Sunday-School Union in the Northwest established 547 new Sunday-schools, mostly in pioneer settlements, aided 1,044 old schools—1,591 in all, having 5,756 teachers and 49,874 scholars. They placed in these settlements pure and healthful literature, valued at $8,261; distributed 5,142 Bibles and Testaments, visited 9,188 families, conducted 2,185 religious services, organized and attended 112 conventions for the instruction of teachers, and traveled 119,144 miles. There never has been such urgent need for a vigorous prosecution of this most important work as there is today. The union hopes to enlarge its work very much during 1882.

A Practical Lesson.

There is no use in putting up the motto, "God bless our home," if the father is a rough old bear and the spirit of discourtesy and rudeness is taught by the parents of children and by the older to the younger. There is no use in putting up a motto, "The Lord will provide," while the father and mother are shiftless and the boys refuse to work and the girls busy themselves over gewgaws and finery. There is no use in putting by the motto, "The greatest of these is charity," while the tongue of the backbiter wags in the family and silly gossip is dispensed at the tea-table. There is no use in putting up the motto, "The liberal man deviseth liberal things," while the money in the pockets of the head of the household is groaning to get out to see the light of day, and there are dimes and dollars for wines and tobaccos and other luxuries but possitively not one cent to the church. In how many homes are these mottoes standing—let us say hanging—sarcasms which serve only to point a jest and adorn a satire. The beauty of quiet lives, of truthful, hopeful, free-handed charitable lives is one of surpassing loveliness, and those lives shed their own incomparable fragranco and the world knows where to find them. And they shall remain, fresh and fadeless when the colors of pigment and the worsted and the floss have faded and the frames have rotted away in their joists.

How the Policeman got a Heat.

"Talk about bold bank burglaries," said a member of the police force this morning, "the slickest steal I ever heard of was the robbery of a bank down in Rhode Island, six or seven years ago. It was a bitter, cold night and a night patrolman noticing a dim light in the bank window, went up to the door and rapped

'Is that you patrolman?' asked a voice from within.'

'Yes,' was the reply.

'Step in and get a heat,' said the voice from within. The patrolman stepped inside and encountered a dapper little fellow wearing a green shade over his eyes and a pen behind his ear.

'You're working late to night,' said the patrolman.

'Yes,' said the dapper little fellow. 'I've been detained to-night straightening up accounts.'

'The patrolman warmed himself at the roaring big fire that blazed on the hearth, and went out again on his beat. An hour after the patrolman came that way, and still seeing the light through the window, rapped again.

'Is that you, patrolman?'

'Yes.'

'Come in and warm yourself.'

The patrolman accepted the invitation.

'It's a howling cold night,' said the man with a green shade over his eyes.

'You bet,' said the patrolman. So he took another heat and returned to his beat. He was rather surprised next day to learn that his fireside friend of the night before had got away with some $90,000 of the bank's funds."

"America," says an Englishman, "is a country where a man's statement is not worth two cents unless backed up with an offer to bet you $10.

Distance Printing.

Running a Type-Writing Machine by Telegraph.

"Selecting Device" is the Patent Office title of an invention by Mr. James E. Munson, of this city. After an understanding of the chief feature of the invention its various applications can be readily deduced. Imagine, a number of pins or small bolts of brass fixed horizontally by small coil springs to an upright plate, so that on the plate being pressed forward the pins would recoil a little on meeting with a resisting surface, such as another upright plate. If, however, there is a hole in the second plate opposite any one of the pins it will be seen that that pin will pass through the hole, while the others will be arrested by the plate. This principle has for many years been applied in the famous Jacquard looms, by which we know the most complicated patterns and even pictures have been woven in colors. Mr. Munson in his specification refers to this application as follows:

What is known as the "jacquard" mechanism in looms contains a nest or series of movable thrust pins arranged in regular lines distributed over a considerable area of rectangular form. These thrust pins are held out with gentle force in the working of a jacquard. They are, at every movement of the loom, all thrust out, and, on being presented to a properly punched card, a portion are forced back and another portion are allowed to stand forward by reason of their meeting perforations instead of the solid body of the card. Each pin, being connected to one or more of the yarns of the warp, controls that portion of the weaving.

Mr. Munson then proceeds to point out the application which he makes of the principle. A single resisting plate, with a single hole in it, has for the purpose of illustration been used above. Mr. Munson places a number of such resisting plates or slides together, with a number of variously placed holes in them. Referring to the jacquard nest or bank of thrust pins, he says:

I use a similar bank of pins. Before each movement (of the mechanism actuating the slides or plates) all are moved forward. Then, by the operation of the machine, the whole are brought up against a surface formed of a number of movable cards or plates peculiarly punched. Unlike the cards of the jacquard loom my cards are superposed one upon the other, and are ten in number. A number of holes are perforated in each.

These holes are so distributed that upon each motion of the operating contrivance one perfect hole will be presented quite through the entire set of cards or plates, and only one. If, now, the thrust pin which passes through that hole establishes electrical contact with a wire leading to a magnet operating one of the levers of a type-writer, it will be seen that the person operating the machine prints a letter in the type-writer. If it be understood that there are eighty-four holes thus provided it will be understood that eighty-four distinct notions can be controlled in the type-writer. As a matter of fact less than fifty are required to operate that useful machine. If it be understood that the operator with his keyboard sits in New York and the selecting machine and type-writer are in Washington the full scope of the invention as applied to telegraphy will be made evident.

With ten properly perforated plates operated by ten keys a total number of 1023 changes, Mr. Munson claims, can be made by using the ten keys in every possible combination. Limiting the combinations to one key or two and three keys at a time he makes eighty-four changes. The ten plates are held suspended on a level. On pressing a key the corresponding plate is depressed, bringing an aperture before the thrust pin, which goes through the ten plates. By pressing any two keys the two corresponding plates are depressed with the same result. By pressing down any three keys the same result is obtained—a single hole left open for a single pin. The model machine which Mr. Munson has had constructed does not perform all that has been previously laid down as demonstrably possible. It illustrates the principle, however, to a nicety. The ten keys, with their combinations, which he uses, will in a later machine give way to a keyboard, each key bearing a letter of the alphabet, numeral, punctuation mark, or other sign. These keys will themselves, when depressed, make the combinations needed to operate the slides. He may, he says, even provide a mechanism by which any of the twenty-five words oftenest used in the English language can be produced by depressing a single key. He proposes in his next machine to use eleven plates or slides instead of ten, which will give him the command of 165 holes, made by depressions of no more than three plates at a time. It is hardly necessary to state the manner in which the impulses given by the keys are communicated electrically to the perforated slides, nor to show the method by which the electric current can be made to operate so simple a matter as the lever of a type-writer. These details are among the commonplaces of the electrician of today. The operating keyboard may and probably will be made part of a type-writing machine, so that the message sent from New York to Washington will be printed in both places at the same instant.

A further possible application of the invention is more curious still, and may in time prove of some account as saving of labor and time. It is to apply the invention to the best type-setting machine known. By its means an operator in Washington could actually "set up" the type in New York, although, of course, the task of "justifying" would remain. Mr. Munson has patented his invention in the United States, England, France, Germany and Belgium.

Original Arabs.

English Children Sold to an Arab Troupe of Acrobats.

There is a strange announcement from Constantinople to the effect that Mr. Fawcett, under instructions from Lord Granville, and acting in the capacity of consular judge, has set free thirteen young English persons who were sold by their parents in early childhood to an Arab troupe of acrobats. A letter from Mr. Littler, Q. C. supplies a full statement of the circumstances of this extraordinary case.

The children whom Mr. Fawcett has set free were born, our correspondent tells us, of London parents, and were literally sold by them into a species of scarcely disguised slavery. The ages of the children about whom this infamous bargain was struck varied from three years and ten months to six years. Their so-called apprenticeship was to last in some cases for ten, in others for fourteen years. The sums received for them were from thirty to fifty shillings apiece.

The purchaser was a French Arab, the master of a troupe of acrobats. The sale was effected in due form by a stamped deed of apprenticeship, reciting in each case that the child's consent had been freely given, and on the back of the paper was the parent's receipt for the purchase money. The purchaser bound himself in every case to find the children in proper food and clothing, and in some cases to find proper education.

When the papers had been signed and the money paid, the whole transaction was at an end. Parents and children parted, and from that day the children have been at the mercy of their new owner. He has used them for the purposes of his business. They have formed part of the "original and genuine troupe of Beni zougzoug Bedouin Arabs," and in that character have been taken over half Europe, attracting notice everywhere by the cleverness of their acrobatic tricks.

As for the personal treatment they have received, and how far it has been in keeping with the engagements entered into on their account, this may be judged from the statements, Mr. Littler makes as an eye-witness. He saw them at Constantinople on a surprise visit. He found them huddled together in a room about fifteen feet square, foul beyond description, with no bedding, no washing place, no furniture but a few boxes containing their professional costumes. The boys were horribly dirty, without shoes and without decent dresses.

The house in which they were found they were never allowed to quit for any purpose except to perform. They had no toys, no games, no amusements. Their sole occupation was the practice of their acrobatic performances. Their bodies were covered with scars, some caused from the brutal treatment they received from their owner, some from the accidents of their trade.

As for education, they had had none given them. They had never been in a place of worship in their lives, and not one of the whole number could read or write a word of any language. The troupe consisted of twenty boys, six of them genuine Arabs, the rest English. Our correspondent goes on to describe the difficulty he has had in obtaining the release of these English children.

Our telegram takes up the story where Mr. Littler's letter leaves it. The children, who had already been registered as British subjects, have now been formally set free. They will be sent back to this country and taken charge of in one of Dr. Barnardo's homes. Our correspondent has the names and addresses of the parents, and hopes somewhat faintly, that they may be punished for what they have done, and may be forced to contribute to the support of their cast-off boys.

His main trust is in the generosity of the public, to which he makes his confident appeal. Englishmen have always an ear open to a tale of wrong and distress. They have done much for the abolition of foreign slavery. The revival of slavery and of the slave trade, with their own countrymen as their victims, and as its guilty authors, they will assuredly feel as a deep national disgrace which it is especially incumbent on them to do what they can to repudiate in the only way open to them.

Polite Society.

What is polite society if not polite? Polite society aims to give the tone of manners and to be the very embodiment of taste. Not to lay down arbitrary rules that may last for a period, but to be a steady and a permanent institution. Let us not satirize our polite society, but study its shortcomings that we may cure them. What is politeness? A skin-deep courtesy—a mere gloss? Would you like to live with a man who puts it on as a garment when he walks abroad? Give me the man who always wears his manners. Unlike clothes, manners are best mended when they are on. The affectation of deference does not impose upon us, for the voice tells the story of insincerity or sincerity. Flattery is not polite, though I have seen people who were drunk and reeling from the poison of this drug of flattery. In good society I believe it is less and less fashionable to flavor conversation with flattery. Would I could say detraction was becoming less fashionable! The love of recognition and distinction in a growing generation makes its members envious of the already won place and distinction of their elders. Let the elders say to the young. "Do not try to undervalue each other." There is praise enough for everybody." "Earn your own praise, do not try to cut it out of the work of others." I have seen in polite society, great and horrible malignity—words that were stabs, epithets that were poison.—*Julia Ward Howe's Lecture.*

Agricultural.

Stock Water.

The question of permanent water for stock and other purposes on the farm, in view of the continued droughts for the last few years, has become one of great importance to the farmer. Where the lay of the land renders it feasible, a dam thrown across a depression, or where this is not so, an excavation and embankment is probably the cheapest means of securing this much needed acquisition upon the farm. The water secured, fish may be introduced, and thus may be added a cheap means of supplying the family with a food difficult to get in the country. The newly introduced German carp is not only a good fish, and prolific when introduced, but they will live and thrive in any pond water which is not stagnant.

When a dam across a depression may be made the matter is quite simple. In no case will the dam be so high as to cause great pressure of water. All that is necessary is to provide solidity at the bottom, so the overflow will not wash away the foundation by undermining, and that the top is secured against water finding its way under. So provision must be made so that muskrats and other water animals cannot burrow through. In ordinary cases a dam of earth and brush or stone and earth will suffice. The pond, however, especially if intended for fish should be at least six feet deep in some portion, and if water is scarce, and evaporation considerable the deeper the pond the less loss from evaporation and for obvious reasons.

The excavation may be cheaply done by any of the modern scrapers which dump without stopping the team, and by which the driver may at the same time spread the material as wanted, so that but little spreading will be needed. When the supply of water is light or not permanent on the surface, tile drains centering to the pond will supply the leakage, or a well of never failing water will supply it by means of a self-operating windmill. So the pond may be made to supply the house, and outbuildings by means of a force pump and windmill, and by means of underground pipes of sufficient strength to stand the pressure of the water.

Clipping Horses.

There has been much talk pro and con, upon the subject of clipping horses; that is, the shearing of the hair close to the skin by means of an implement made for the purpose. The farmer has no business with horses that have been clipped. They must be blanketed in the stable, and doubly blanketed out of doors when standing. No man owning horses should ever allow them to be clipped, except that class who use them for light work, and who can of course afford to take the best of care of them in and out of the stable. Coach horses or any horse or horses left standing in the cold should never be clipped. In this connection a word upon stable management may be in place.

There is economy in a blanket for every horse doing work in the stable, and out when standing at rest. The cost is but little, and this cost will be saved in one winter in the saving of feed, to say nothing of the comfort to the poor dumb brutes, the most faithful as they are the most useful of our four-footed servants. Do not, therefore, listen to interested parties. Those of our patrons who keep horses in villages and other suburban localities, should have blankets, one set for the stable and one set for the street—and use them. These will soon show in the sleek glossy coats, if faithful work is laid out in grooming, (remembering a stabled horse cannot clean himself) and in any event in a general improvement in condition.

Window Dressers.

The New Trade of Arranging Shop-Front Windows.

To such a degree has the penchant for show windows been carried that at the present time some score or so of establishments employ the services of a special class of men and women who are known technically as "window dressers," and whose sole, or at any rate chief business it is to attend to displaying properly the goods in the show windows.

These window dressers are liberally paid, one receiving a salary of $3,000 a year, and several rejoicing in the very respectable stipend of $2,500 per annum. These window dressers do nothing but dress windows, which occupation, as their establishments change the display in their windows once or twice every month, demands their entire working time. Others combine with their window dressing the selling of goods, and it is stated by a large retail dry goods dealer, as one of the results of his experienced observation, "that any man who has sense and taste enough to dress a window has and must have ability and tact enough to make a first-rate salesman."

The preparation of an elaborate show window is often the task of many weeks. One of the retail dry goods and fancy goods houses begins to prepare its holiday show windows on the 1st of October. An importer of notions has made two trips to Paris in the course of the "evolution" of his display in his "front of the house," while a third establishment has employed two men and a woman eight hours a day, Sunday inclusive, for the last three weeks, to procure the desired results.

Several points are of the first importance in dressing of a show window. The blending and contrasting of colors must be attended to in every detail. Then the background of the window, so to speak, must receive due attention, so as to "bring out" the "effects." Then care must be taken to produce both "day" and "night effects," as they are called, and so to arrange the exhibits that one will not interfere with the other. A show window has to be brilliantly illuminated by gaslight or electric light, as well as to be criticised and examined by sunlight; and every thoughtful man, especially every theatrical man, will understand how difficult it is to render anything equally attractive by day and night.

A Violin Made from Wood that Grew before Noah's Day.

Harry P. Cain, a violinist of some note in Indiana, has recently come into possession of a violin made of wood that grew before the flood. Some forty years ago workmen engaged in digging a mill race through the farm owned by Daniel Bulla, discovered, at the depth of six or eight feet beneath the surface, the trunk of a tree in a good state of preservation. Geologist say that the wood is many thousand years old.

Recently the wood was taken to A. B. Clark, who was engaged in repairing a Cremona that was captured in the siege of Mexico. Clark made models of the old Cremona, and in the course of three months had given the finishing touches to the new violin. The belly was of the old antediluvian wood and the back and neck of maple, cut in Pennsylvania fifty years ago and rafted down the Ohio to Cincinnati, and carried to Dayton for an old cabinet-maker, who was never able to use it. The figure of the old instrument was followed exactly, and when the new one was finished it was an exact fac-simile of those built by Stradivarius.

When the bow was drawn across it the two connoisseurs went into ecstasies of delight. The glue was barely set and the varnish was still green, but there was an absence of the thick raw quality of tone usual to a new violin.

A Mexican Salutation.

As the white mules pace sedately down the roughly paved streets, the ladies keep a hand ready to make the customary signal of greeting from the carriage windows to their friends at the windows and balconies of the street. It is an indescribably fascinating gesture—so swift and subtle, almost like a fleeting expression across the face. It is made by a flutter of the second finger, the hand being raised, palm inward, to a level with the eyes.

How much its charm is enhanced by the beauty of those dark Southern eyes it half conceals, it would take a stolid observer to decide. It seemed to me excessively intimate; in Morelia I believe, it is kept for one's friends only, but in the capital it is the usual greeting at a distance between acquaintances. I have seen nothing drettier in their social customs, except the way the ladies meet and lean their cheeks together, and pat each other softly on the back of the shoulder.—*Mary Hallock Foote.*

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1882.

AGENTS.

Cochran, Ga. . . . Richard Townsend.
Baltimore..... D. D. Dickson.
Levi Cromwell Gen'l Ag't for Phila.
Washington..... G. B. Anderson.
" ..... G. W. Renfro.
C. A. Lemar, Collector for Washing on
New Bedford, Mass..... Wm. H. Carney.
Lawrence,..... Rev. W. H. Scott.

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LOCAL.

Articles for the LOCAL COLUMNS must reach this office by Thursday morning. All other communications not later than Wednesday morning

Societies and churches wishing local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises, in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

—Inspector J. D. Kennedy returned to New Orleans last Sunday

—The Washington Cadets and The Capital City Guard drilled before the Alington and made a street parade Wednesday.

—After the final concert of the Jubilee Singers Monday night an entertainment for their benefit was given at Miss Amelia Tilghman's.

—Dr. Rankin preached a very able sermon Thursday and the Jubilee Singers gave some of their selections. His theme was "Sacred Music."

—The paper of Mr. Lewis H. Douglass on Race Pride Tuesday night was well conceived and well delivered. It furnished enough matter for an evening's discussion and it is to be hoped that it will come up again in another shape.

—Mr. Astwood has been transferred from Trinidad to San Domingo. We do not attempt to account for it, but we suppose it was according to Mr. Atwood's request. We hope that all parties are now satisfied.

—While the dedicatory exercises at Wayland Seminary Wednesday and the Professor was speaking of female education, several of the audience had the case of Miss Williams in mind.

—There will be a Musical and Literary Entertainment given by the members and friends of Israel Sunday School next Tuesday evening the 28th instant. A choice programme will be present.

—The 39th anniversary of the introduction of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows in America will be held at Asbury M. E. Church next Wednesday evening March 1. The choir will furnish the music, and speeches will be delivered by eminent members of the order.

—SPECIAL.—Bethel Literary will hold its next regular meeting at the Berean Baptist Church on Monday night. Discussions on the papers of Messrs. Lewis H. Douglass and J. L. Davis will take place. ADMISSION FREE. By order of the executive committee. C. Freeman chairman.

—The entertainment at Tallmadge Hall Wednesday night, was a very flattering success. The hall was literally packed. The drill under Major Fisher elicited much applause. Dancing was kept up until a very late hour and every body was pleased.

—"The Editor Abroad" is in our midst is C. A. Johnson of *The British Lion*, a monthly of four pages, for which the modest subscription price of $6 per annum is asked. Mr. Johnson is copying after John Jasper and announces lectures "On the rotation of the Sun." He also asks $50 per lecture. He was to speak last night for the Mt. Carmelites. This seems not the wao of a lion but of "another animal."

—At last the Bethel Literary and Historic Society seems to interfere with the digestion of Dr. Stevenson. He could have given them Monday night, but said he wouldn't and he could not give them the hall on the 7th proximo, and should he see the way possible to have other entertainments he could not promise that they could have it any nights in the month. All this comes from not electing Dr. Stevenson president.

—P. M. G., A. K. Manning, a Director of the Sub-Committee of Management, of the G. U. O. of O. F., one of the leading members of the fraternity, expired early Thursday morning after a somewhat lingering illness. Mr. Manning whether as a citizen, Odd Fellow, Sunday School Worker, Christian, was a model of earnestness, integrity, consistency, and purity of life He dies mourned by fraternity, church and community. He was treasurer to the Rising Star Lodge, delegate and chairman to the last A. M. C., at Richmond and to the last triennial conference at Louisville, Ky. He was a member of Zion Baptist Church and Superintendent of its Sabbath School. His funeral takes place to-morrow morning half past eleven from Zion Baptist Church.

WAYLAND SEMINARY.

A Chivarous Gentleman.—How Prof King Treats Lady Students.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Williams, daughter of Marcus and Melinda Williams, of Georgetown, has for the last three years been a student at Wayland Seminary. A member of Rev. Sandy Alexander's church she has always borne an enviable reputation.

Sunday the 12th inst., she visited Georgetown, labored in the S. S, attended divine service, did society work and was quite tired when she returned to the Seminary, late in the afternoon. Feeling indisposed she begged to be excused from the young ladies' Bible Lesson, assigning as a reason that she was very tired, and not could do justice to herself. As Miss Wood said she would rather not excuse her unless she was sick, Miss Williams intended to go but overslept herself. After the lesson was in progress, she was notified by a pupil from the class; but with that feeling one has after a short nap, she said, "tell Miss Wood to please excuse me, for I am really too tired to attend." Nothing further was said about the matter, and Miss Williams attended her Monday's recitations as usual without being called to account, either by Miss Wood or Prof. King.

Monday night Miss Williams went to Miss Wood's room to receive assistance about some of her studies. Miss Wood asked Miss Williams if she thought she was deserving of assistance after what she had done the previous night. Miss Williams was surprised and stated that she intended no offence by her action Sunday night and that she asked to be excused, because she was not fit to attend. This did not satisfy Miss Wood and she brought up the case of another pupil who had failed to perform some duty and demanded Miss Williams' opinion on it. This she declined to give, because it had no connection with her case. For this refusal Miss Williams was ordered out of the room. Surprised and not intending to wounds the feeling of her teacher, Miss Williams endeavored, but in vain that night, to have an interview with Professor King.

But early Tuesday morning Professor King sent for Miss Williams and on seeing her ordered her to go to Miss Wood and settle the misunderstanding of the previous night. Miss Williams told him that she had nothing more to say to Miss Wood than she had said the night before, but that she wanted him to hear her statement. The professor replied that he did not want to hear any thing she had to say and ordered her to go at once to Miss Wood's room. Miss Williams left, Prof. King following to the foot of the stairs. Desiring to go first into her own room, he told her in a very abrupt and excited manner that she should go *nowhere*, but to Miss Wood.

Miss Williams chafing under this violent manner, refused to go, when he took hold of her with both hands, pushed her into his room, forcibly *seated her in a chair and placing his knee upon her stomach*, shook her *violently* and commanded her to sit there until she could behave,—severely bruising her arm. At that Miss Williams screamed. Prof. King then released her and took the key from the door and locked her in the room by closing it. Miss Williams said, "mother and father had to take such treatment, but I will not stand it and will pack up my things and go home," but Prof. King said, "you will be expelled and be disgraced if you do not go to Miss Wood" Rather than be disgraced, Miss Williams said she would go

They both left the room to see Miss Wood, but she could not be seen at that hour. Miss Williams afterwards saw Miss Wood in the reception room and said, "Prof. King wants me to see you, but I do not know what he wants me to see you for, because I have said all that I have to say to you." She replied to Miss Williams, "Don't give me any of your insolence,—leave the room." Miss Williams said she wouldn't. Miss Wood left and Miss Williams followed. Upon reaching the entry of the new building Miss Wood stepped aside and attempted to push Miss Williams in; but the latter resented the attempt and said "stand back and let me alone, for I'll go through you if you interfere with me."

Miss Wood offered no further attempt at violence. Miss Williams secured her effects and left. She had Prof. King brought before the police court; but the case was dismissed as Judge Snell did not hear all the evidence.

The case has excited considerable indignation in the city and unless we mistake, Prof. King will find that his temper stands in the way of success the of Wayland Seminary under his management.

Bethel Literary.

The papers read before the Bethel Literary Tuesday night were unusually interesting. Mr. Davis gave one on the moral statistical of the colored churches in America showing great labor in gathering facts and figures as to the status of the colored churches of the country. He said there were 12 colored catholic churchs, 30 episcopal, 21 of which self-sustaining, a college at Raleigh, N. C. The A. M. E. Zion members, colored bishops, 1800 minister, 100000 sabbath school pupils, 1450 superintendents, 18000 teachers. Its property is worth $2,007,000.

The A. M. E., organized in 1816, had in 1880 nine bishops, 11592 preachers, 391,044 members, 2345 sabbath schools, 154,549 pupils, and 193,358 volumes in libraries, 2051 churches and 395 parsonages. The church property including the book concern is valued at $3 125,000.

The C. M. E. organized has five bishops, 119,800 members two denominational newspapers.

He further stated that the Presbyterian churches are seventeen in number (obviously a mistake) two thousand one hundred and seventy-one members seven hundred and forty schools, and that they there were four thousand and ninety-eight colored Baptists, three hundred and nineteen ordained ministers over six hundred thousand members with property valued at $1,500,000. Congregationalists the speaker stated, was in its infancy, but there are seventy-three churches valued at $1,000,000.

Mr. Davis closed by paying a great tribute to the work and future of the colored churches.

African Wit and Humor.

Sunset S. Cox does not discuss any topic which he does not adorn; whether it be the philosophy of laughter, apportionment, or travel in the East, and we are confident that those who attend Lincoln Hall next Thursday night will be equally well entertainment. See advertisement.

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